

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 797.]

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[Vol. XV.

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debates on Mr. Grundy's Resolution for establishing Circuit Courts, continued from our last.

Wednesday, November 18.

Mr. HOWARD observed that he felt extreme solicitude on the decision of the question, a solicitude which arose not from any interest, which he had in it as a professional man but merely from that which he had in common with all his fellow citizens, in the establishment of an able and an independent judiciary.

The man who could feel indifferent as to the determination of this question must be extremely regardless of consequences, when he recollects that with the purity and soundness of our judiciary system is linked the preservation of his life, his property and reputation.

It had been said that the change would be beneficial to young lawyers. Being himself of that description, he would of course be served by it; but far was he from willing to see a measure adopted, which would be attended with general effects to very detrimental. He readily admitted that the present constitution of the district courts was defective. But the imperfections which existed, simply required amendment, & were far from rendering necessary a radical change of the system. The only argument of weight which he had heard in favour of such a change, was the inconvenience of the attendance of witnesses at district courts; but much of the force of this argument was obviated by the consideration, that in chancery suits the attendance of witnesses was unnecessary, that the party had only to take depositions and transmit them to the court, and could even without his own personal presence have his business done, and obtain complete justice.

Great and well founded complaints had echoed through the state of the multiplicity of our counties. Even the advocates for the new judiciary system had united in the common regret at this evil. But whence arose the inconvenience attending the multiplication of counties? certainly the creation of offices, where there were not men to fill them properly, & the creation of local expenditures, where revenue was not raised to discharge them. And yet shall we increase these evils, when they are already so sensibly felt? shall we give to these counties new advantages which they never contemplated when they became counties? shall we require from among them officers of a still higher grade, and incur charges still more burdensome, by extending to them an expensive system of judiciary? he lamented that there was a refinement and subtilty in some of the arguments of the gentleman who spoke last, which rendered it difficult for him to understand them. There was one argument, indeed, which he easily understood, and he thought, as easily saw the fallacy of,—it was that as all the people contributed equally to the support of the general expenses of government, they should all upon the broad principles of equality, enjoy the same local advantages. But from whence did the gentleman obtain the premises on which the conclusion was founded? surely it was not from any public record that he learnt that the several counties contributed equally towards the public expenditures. If he would take the trouble of examining the books of the auditor and treasurer; he would find that some counties contributed nothing—he would find that the county of Gallatin had paid into the treasury 23 cents, and that the whole revenue from the county of Breckenridge amounted to but 48 dollars, whilst the claims on the state were 58. To these were to be added the expenses of the quarter session courts. Who then was it that paid the expenses of these courts? Was it the county of Breckenridge? No; it was the old, the rich, and populous counties. What then became of that great principle of equality on which so much was bestowed. The principle of equality is good. It is likewise popular, and on that account is brought forward. But it does not apply. It is possible to extend a principle, however good, so far as to produce bad effects: there is a salutary point in acting upon the principle of equality, which I hope we shall no

go beyond. The principle of equality cannot require, that there shall be the same public expenditures on the counties that pay nothing, as on those that pay all into the treasury.

But it was urged that the present system was oppressive. How happened it then, that the people had made no complaints of the oppression,—that no petition had called the attention of the legislature to their grievances and solicited a redress of them?

There was, he thought, in the whole of the reasoning upon this subject one great radical mistake. The rights of man, and that political equality which is founded on these rights,—are, in the course of argument transferred to counties. Hence certain districts of country, because they happen to be called by the same name are all supposed to be possessed of the same rights. They are all counties, and as counties, it is said claim the same public attention, the same local institutions, the same national expenditures: and all this without any regard to population,—without any regard to the original elements out of which the rights of counties are compounded: for surely if the rights of any individual man be equal to those of his fellow men: the aggregate rights of any body of men will bear the same proportion to those of any other body of men, as the number of individuals in the one body bears to the number of individuals in the other. It is absurd then to speak of counties and what they are entitled to without paying any regard to their population. In fact the people of Kentucky have no such ideas. It is not their complaint of their not having equal rights. The complaints which are made about the district courts, flow from the inhabitants of your little towns. A circuit court, they think would convert them into great towns, and their tipping houses and bake shops would rise in importance. In reply to the objections which had been made to the circuit courts on the ground of incompetency,—it had been said that parties injured by their decisions, had the right of appeal. But surely it was a very poor consolation to a man, that after he had incurred the trouble and expenses of carrying a suit completely through a court of justice, to tell him that he could obtain redress by an appeal. Would it not be better,—would it not be attended with less cost to the public and less vexation to the individual, that the courts should be so constituted that a man might indulge the expectation, of obtaining at once a decision conformable to the principles of law, and to the justice of the case?

Under the proposed plan, the judges must be multiplied, and young lawyers of course must be called to the bench,—for the compensation which could be afforded would be no inducement, to gentlemen engaged in a lucrative and extensive practice. But though a young lawyer himself; he would say that they were of all men the most unfit to assume the character of a judge. More frequently in pursuit of legal subtleties, than of solid justice,—there was great reason to fear that sound principles would seldom be the criterion of their decisions. As associates with these young lawyers, it had been proposed that we should have plain men of good understanding, of a similar description with those who now preside in our quarter session courts,—men who last year were represented by the advocates of the new system as totally disqualified for the offices they filled,—but now by some metamorphosis, had become the luminaries of their country.

Mr. Howard then made some observations on the article of expense, and concluded with recommending to the attention of the committee the example of the Virginia legislature, who on a question somewhat similar, had carefully avoided any precipitate change in their judiciary, and taken the utmost pains before they acted, called to their aid the best ability of their country.

Mr. BRIDGES observed that the resolution now before the committee contemplated a radical change in that department of government, which of all others ought to be most secure and free from error, and that as the happiness of the whole community depended on its perfection, it ought to be a subject of the most cool and dispassionate deliberation. The reasons urged on Thursday last by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Grundy) why a change ought to take

place, appeared to divide themselves into two parts: first, the present system, he says, is unequal since the people from the remote parts of the state, have to attend at Bairdstown and Danville, to have their business done, when the people in the neighbourhood of these places, have the business done in their own counties. To obviate this objection, Mr. Bridges observed, it would be necessary to enquire what was the reason which had induced the legislature to pass the law organizing district courts, and why they were not extended south of Green river. At the time those courts were organized, there was a variety of land disputes in this country, which were confined to the northern side of Green river where, at that time, the disputed claims lay. But since the settlement of the vacant lands on the south of Green river, under a late act of assembly, disputes had arisen among the settlers, and it had become necessary to extend those courts to the counties south of Green river. They might, he thought, be advantageously extended, by fixing one at Greentown, and another in some other part of that country: and such an arrangement, he conceived, would fully obviate the objection of their being unequally distributed.

But, says the gentleman from Washington, why should I be compelled to attend out of my own county with my witnesses to defend my claim in a district court? I agree said (Mr. Bridges) that abuses have been made to the district court law, and that in consequence of these abuses, almost every suit may now be brought in that court, contrary to the intention of the legislature who passed the law for its institution. An amendment, however, of the district court law will cure that evil. Let the district courts be confined to the trial of criminal cases,—to suits in chancery, and to causes which involve the titles to land. Let all causes which require the attendance of a jury be confined to the courts of quarter sessions. Then the parties and the witnesses need not attend the court, as the deposition may be taken and sent to the district court: and the witness who is to ascertain a fact in a suit in chancery, is as apt to be found out of the county as in it,—and more so when I consider the dispersed situation of the witnesses, who are to prove the calls of the entries, &c.

But, (says the same gentleman) this will not cure the evil, as the parties must attend for orders of surveys,—commissions to take depositions, &c.

In reply to this objection Mr. Bridges observed, that the attorney could always obtain the order of survey, without the presence of the party, and that as to depositions a late act of assembly had rendered no *addendum* necessary.

The establishment of circuit courts, he conceived, would be attended with a very serious evil to the poorer suitors.—The wealthy would transfer their claims to some friend in another state; and under the color of his name, would bring suit in the federal court, where they might have the benefit of those attorneys who are conversant in the land law and who would not attend the circuit court. Another disadvantage indeed would attend these circuit courts. They would not only be destitute of lawyers of sufficient abilities but judges themselves could not be procured.—The young attorneys must be had recourse to, to preside in them, and they are far from being qualified for the office. If there be one learned judge & two unlearned ones; nothing better will be the result, than if one only presided.—Their decision will either be that of this one learned judge,—or it will be the opinion of the two who have no knowledge of the law. And is it possible (said he) that an associate judge, who scarcely knows the use of a scale and dividers, can be competent to decide on the important land causes?

He then entered into a statement of the comparative expenses of the two systems, which he exhibited in the following manner:

Expenses of the present system of Judiciary.		DOLLARS.
6 district judges at 600 dol.	each,	3,600
Attorney-general	850 dollars	850
7 district clerks for ex-officio services,		420
7 district sheriffs for do.		670

		DOLLARS.
120 quarter session judges at 125. per day, to sit 5 days in each term,		5160
43 quarter session sheriffs for ex-officio services suppling them are allowed the greatest sum allowed by law,		1290
43 sheriffs for do.		1720
		13,710
Expenses of the Proposed Plan.		
9 Circuit judges at 700 dollars each,		6,300
86 associate judges for 43 counties at 125. per day, allowing them to sit 7 days in each term and 3 times in the year,		3,612
43 circuit court clerks, for ex-officio services, at 60 dollars per year,		2,580
43 circuit sheriffs for do at 70 dollars per year,		3,010
Attorney general,		100
		16,002
		17,020
Saving a balance in favor of the present plan,		2,292
		670
		2,962

From the above calculation of the expenses of the present system, there might be a deduction of 670 dollars, the allowance to district sheriffs, and they compelled to attend the district courts for the fees arising from suits tried there from other counties,—and then the balance in favor of the present system will be 2962 dollars.

He did not take into consideration the expenses of the trial of criminals, because by the act of assembly the convicted is bound to pay the cost of his prosecution, and because there is a probability of there being as many criminals, under the proposed plan as under the present.

As to criminal cases, a change at present would be dangerous,—for in the frontier counties, there are no jails for the confinement of criminals.—It would be in effect turning them all loose. As to guards, if there are circuit courts, there must be 43 guards: if there are district courts, there will be but 6 or 7,—and consequently, guards under the proposed system, will cost more than under the present.

Mr. HENRY apologized for saying any thing upon a subject after so much had fallen from other gentlemen.

It was a subject, however, which admitted of being placed in different points of light, and every way of viewing it might be attended with advantage. Before any radical change ought to be made; he conceived that the defects of the present system ought to be so conspicuous to every beholder, that there should be a general conviction of the necessity of it. The question had been long agitated, but did not appear to have gained any accession of advocates.

It was a circumstance striking the mind on the first view of the plan, and which ought to induce the utmost circumspection, that the plan was a new one. No such one existed in any part of the United States, but in the district of Maine, he then took a view of the judiciary establishment in the several states; and observed that though a superior court in every county existed in the state of Rhode Island; yet that there were in that state only 5 counties. As to the state of Pennsylvania, which had been always referred to as an example functioning circuit courts; it was to be remembered, that there were in that state only 27 counties with a population of 602,365; whilst in our own state, with a population of only 320,955, we had 43 counties. The circuit court plan of Pennsylvania was therefore virtually the same as the district plan of Kentucky.—In Pennsylvania the number of courts on the circuit system, was no greater than the convenience of the people rendered necessary:—but in our own state, the multiplicity of courts would be far too great as to furnish an unanswerable argument, against the adoption of the circuit system.

In consequence of the size and population of the counties in Pennsylvania and some other states, there were generally two or three courts of concurrent juris-

fiction. This he regarded as a very advantageous circumstance, as where partially was suspected, it afforded to the parties an opportunity of removing their cause from one court to another.

The idea of putting all the divisions of the public territory upon precisely the same footing because they happened to be called by the same names—he considered as altogether preposterous, as would be apparent, he thought, to any man who would make a comparative estimate of the support which government derived from the counties of Floyd and Fayette.

The district plan he considered as affording great convenience to the poor man when suing the man of property.—The poor man might live in Scott; the rich man in Madison;—but he was not obliged to go all the way to Madison to obtain justice, as he would be on the circuit court plan, but was enabled to meet him on middle ground in Fayette.

He concluded with making some observations on the high expenses of the proposed system, and dilated on the inconveniences, and evils which would result from a single judge presiding in a court.

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An act for settling and improving the vacant lands of this Commonwealth."

Whereas the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth, for settling and improving the vacant lands of this Commonwealth, hath in many respects been found impolitic and unjust:

SECT. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that where two hundred acres of vacant lands, or any less quantity, as the case may be, may have been located by a person holding and actually residing upon two hundred acres or a less quantity, obtained under any former law granting lands to settlers South of Green River, he, she or they, shall not be obliged to settle and reside upon the lands so located; but shall have the same privileges and rights, as those who locate, settle and reside upon four hundred acres.

SECT. 2. And be further enacted, that the eighth section of the above recited act is hereby repealed, except so much as relates to fall-licks and fall-springs; and two years from the passage of this law, be allowed all persons who have or may obtain certificates by virtue of said act, to obtain warrants in the manner therein directed, on their paying five per cent. per annum, from the time the money becomes due agreeable to said act.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, that persons who have actually obtained certificates for lands, under the authority of any law, for granting lands to settlers South of Green River, and who have located the same, shall not be at liberty to relinquish the same, and locate and hold it under the above recited act.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, that as soon as any person shall have obtained his warrant as aforesaid, he may proceed immediately thereafter to survey the land so appropriated, and the patent shall issue, and the land be completely vested without further limitation.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted, that no claim granted under any law passed prior to the year 1800, for granting relief to settlers South of Green River, where the same is surveyed, and a plat and certificate thereof returned to the Register's office, shall be affected by any claim originated under the act entitled "An act for settling and improving the vacant lands of this Commonwealth;" or any law that may be hereafter passed.

And all persons who have obtained or may hereafter obtain a certificate for any vacant land within this Commonwealth shall enter the said land with the commissioner of the tax, and pay taxes thereon in the same manner with lands held by patent.

And for receiving, recording, and a copy of any certificate granted to any settler on vacant lands the clerk shall receive 25 cents and no more. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT

Prolonging the time for removing Certificates, which through mistake, have been located on Military reserves to the present.

Whereas it is represented to the present General Assembly, that the law is about to expire giving further time to remove certificates, which through mistake were located on military or other claims.

SECT. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that the benefit & provisions of the second section of the act entitled "an act for granting relief to settlers South of Green River," passed December the 11th, 1802, be extended so as

to operate and be in full force, until the further direction of the Legislature. This act shall be in force from its passage. Approved, December 19th 1801.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

December 7, 1801.

This being the constitutional day for the meeting of Congress, the house of representatives convened in their new chamber in the fourth wing of the capitol. At half past 11 o'clock the members took their seats, present 84 members.

A Quorum being present, the members proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, Mr. Griswold and Mr. Davis tellers.

When the ballots were taken the following result was declared.

53 votes for Nathaniel Macon,
33 for James A. Bayard,
2 for Gen. Samuel Smith.

Whereupon Mr. Macon was declared speaker, and conducted to the chair.

On which he made his acknowledgments to the house for the honor conferred on him, with an assurance that it would be his endeavor to discharge the duties of the chair with integrity and fidelity.

The speaker was then qualified to support the constitution of the United States; after which he qualified the members to the same effect.

The house proceeded to the election of a clerk. The ballots being counted, it appeared that,

John Beckley had 57 votes
Mr. Oswald 29

On which Mr. Beckley appeared, and took the oath of office.

Mr. Otis delivered a message from the senate informing the house that the senate had made a quorum, and had in the absence of the vice-president chosen Abraham Baldwin, president pro tempore, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Gen. Smith of Maryland, the house resolved that a message be sent by the clerk to the senate, informing them that the house had made choice of Nathaniel Macon as speaker, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Wheaton was chosen sergeant at arms by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Claxton was unanimously chosen door keeper, and Mr. Dun assistant door keeper.

Mr. Otis delivered a message from the senate, informing the house that they had appointed a committee, to unite with a committee of the house, to wait upon the President, and inform him that the two houses had formed, and were ready to receive any communications from him; and that on their part they had chosen Mr. Anderson and Mr. Jackson.

The house immediately concurred, and appointed Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Griswold, and Mr. Davis.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had appointed a committee, to unite with a committee to be appointed by the house, to take into consideration a statement made by the clerk of the Senate, of the books & charts belonging to Congress in his hands.

The house concurred, and a committee of three members was appointed.

Resolved, that each member be permitted to receive during the session, at the public expense, three newspapers.

Resolved, that the rules of the last house, until altered by this house, remain in force.

On motion, resolved, that a committee of five members be appointed to prepare a set of standing rules for the house.

The committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had executed the duty assigned them, and that the President had informed them that he would submit his communications to each house to-morrow.

Lexington, December 25.

The Editor respectfully presents to his readers the compliments of the season.—This number closes the publication for the year 1801, and with it, he fondly, hopes the painful task of detailing, accounts of the effusion of human blood.

The prospects of universal peace must give infinite pleasure to every philanthropic mind, as it will afford an opportunity of cultivating the earth, and improving those arts and manufactures which have a tendency to increase the happiness of the human race.

BREWERY OF COUNTERFEITS.

There are in circulation a number of counterfeit Spanish Dollars, of the date 1799, they are of composition very much resembling silver, easily discovered on ringing by a sharp sound. The impression is

rather stronger than in the good dollar.—The letters C and S in the word CAROLUS, the letter G in GRATIA and the letter S in HISPAN are badly executed; but what appears most remarkable is the milling on the edge, which although well executed leaves in one part a niche, which appears to have been occasioned by the meeting of the tool with which it is executed.

William Moreman and Josiah Bradley, of Madison county charged with making the above counterfeit have been examined by the court of said county and are ordered to further trial. The necessary apparatus for coining was found upon them, together with a number of those counterfeit ready made; it is said they have several partners residing in Lincoln county.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth adjourned on Saturday last; during their session they passed the following acts:

1. An act concerning Daniel Barry;
2. Concerning public roads;
3. Establishing fundry inspections;
4. To amend the penal laws;
5. For the relief of John H. Craig;
6. For the relief of the children of Josiah Young;
7. To amend an act authorizing John Daily to locate certain vacant lands;
8. To amend an act concerning writs of Certiorari;
9. For the benefit of Joshua Jones;
10. To amend the act for settling and improving the vacant lands of this Commonwealth;
11. Authorizing the relinquishment of land titles in the register's office;
12. Authorizing the courts of Mercer to use the Danville district jail;
13. To amend the act establishing a revenue;
14. For the relief of James Craig and James Weir;
15. Authorizing a lottery in the town of Millersburg;
16. Giving further time to return plats and certificates;
17. To amend the act establishing county Courts and regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace;
18. To legalize the proceedings of Livingston and Logan county courts;
19. To prevent executed slaves in certain cases from being paid for;
20. For the relief of heretics, witnesses, &c. attending the Logan district court at certain terms;
21. To amend the act appointing an additional number of trustees to the Jefferson Seminary;
22. For the benefit of Richard Taylor;
23. For the benefit of Joseph Dupuy;
24. For the relief of William Rott;
25. Authorizing Michael Campbell and others to erect a mill on the Beech fork;
26. For the relief of William Rogers;
27. Authorizing the treasurer to receive audited warrants in certain cases;
28. Directing the mode of reviving the criminal common law and providing for appointment of revisors;
29. Giving the sheriff of Nicholas further time to make his collections;
30. To amend the act for opening a road from Mann's lick to Big Barren;
31. Concerning the town of Louisville;
32. For the benefit of Sam. McGehee;
33. Authorizing commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice for Campbell county;
34. For repealing the act allowing the governor to draw money out of the treasury to pay for fuel;
35. To limit the number of justices in the several counties;
36. To amend the act for preventing vexatious suits and regulating proceedings in chancery;
37. For the relief of the heirs of Solomon Spears;
38. For the benefit of Hannah McKinley;
39. Concerning towns;
40. Directing a sale of part of the estate of David Martin, dec. for the payment of his debts;
41. For the division of Green county;
42. Confirming the proceedings of the county court of Wayne;
43. Giving fundry sheriffs further time to make their collections;
44. For the benefit of William E. Bofwell;
45. Concerning justices of the peace who may accept the office of sheriff or coroner;
46. To amend the acts concerning heretics;
47. For the relief of Henry Hawkins;
48. Giving certain privileges to the owners of fairs and fairs;
49. Authorizing a sale of part of the estate of George McCall, deceased;
50. Concerning the boundary line between this state and Tennessee;
51. For adding part of Lincoln to Gar-

ret county;

52. To amend the act for the relief of the citizens of Macon county and others;
53. To improve the navigation of the Kentucky river;
54. Granting certain lands to Solomon Bruns and George Wolfcalle;
55. Concerning the jail and penitentiary house;
56. For the benefit of Morrice Langborne;
57. Providing a mode of rectifying mistakes in making certain surveys;
58. For the relief of William Morrow and his securities;
59. For the better regulation of the town of Paris;
60. For prolonging the time for removing certificates which through mistake have been located on military or other prior claims;
61. For regulating the appointment of sheriffs;
62. To amend the act for opening the navigation of the South and Stoner's fork of Licking and for other purposes;
63. For altering the time of holding courts in this Commonwealth;
64. For the benefit of Martin Simms;
65. To amend and reduce into one the several acts concerning the militia;
66. To amend the act for establishing the court of appeals and for other purposes;
67. Concerning Phillips and Samuel Caldwell;
68. For the appropriation of money;

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,
A quantity of
RED CLOVER SEED,
Warranted good.

December 23, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clark county, on Miller's creek;

ONE CHESNUT SORREL HORSE,
Eight years old, blaze face, two white feet, has had the fits, and a fear on the hind part of his rear thigh, fresh blood all round; pelted and appraised to £18.

BARNET M'MONAGLE.

October 25th, 1801.

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SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, on the sixth of November last,

A BLACK HORSE,
Nine or ten years old, fifteen hands high, with a small blaze in his face, a short tail, shod before, and trot and canter well. Also went with him,

A BAY MARE,
Fourteen hands high, the last a little white under the fet-lock on the near hind foot, one hip different from the other, is brand and thus B on the right shoulder, shod before, a natural trotter, he is four years old last spring. Whoever takes them up and brings them to the owner, on Mill creek, near May's lick, Madison county, or to John Brown, on the Georgetown road, near Lexington, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges by

ELY ANDERSON

Dec. 7th, 1801.

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ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to come forward and make payment before the first day of March next, at which time he expects to start for Philadelphia.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may undoubtly expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He also wants to purchase a quantity of merchantable WHISKY, delivered at Frankfurt, or Scott's warehouse, on the Kentucky River, for which CASH and Merchandise will be given.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

CLEAN DRY SALT.

It lodged at the store of JOHN JORDAN, Jun. & Co. Lexington.—In MILLERS FORD, Jun. will attend for the purpose of selling the same, as agent for

JOHN SPEED.

24th Dec. 1801.

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TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, near Johnson's mill;

A DARK BAY MARE,
Her off hind foot grey, docked, a few white hairs on her forehead, no brand perceivable, fourteen and a half hands high, two years old last spring; appraised to £24.

JOHN MONTAGUE.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Winchester Ky. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.
William Wayman, Clarke county.
William Cotton, Clarke county Howard's upper creek.
Mr. Joseph Clarke, Clarke county, to the care of Mr. Leavy, Merchant in Lexington.
Capt. Richard Taylor, Clarke county.
Mrs. Mary T. Hind, Clarke county.
Mr. John Owly, Clarke county.
Dr. Thomas Hines, Clarke county, on Elkhorn.
Mr. Hopkins Mule, Clarke county.
Joseph Beatty stone mason, near Winchester, Clarke county.
Col. Thomas Perkin, Winchester.
Mr. John Culbertson, or William Culbertson, Clarke county.
Mr. Richard Terrel, Clarke county.
Mr. William Sneathers, living at the mouth of Red River.
Edmund Galloway, P. M.

Dec. 15, 1801.

PRIMERS,
On an entire new plan, may be had at this office, by the hundred, dozen or single.

TO BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
At the late dwelling house of
THOMAS CHAVES, Dec.
On Come Run, Fayette County, on Tuesday,
the 12th of January next,
A PART of the PERSONAL ESTATE
Of said decedent,

Consisting of
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, and FARMING UTENSILS.
The terms of sale to be made known on the day of
sale.

All those who have any demands against the said
Estate, are requested to make them known that the
necessary arrangements may be made to dis-
charge them; also all those indebted are requested
to make payment.

BART. GRAVES, }
JNO. GRAVES, JR. }
BART. COLLINS. }
Fayette, Dec. 14, 1801. } 24

LINCOLN COUNTY, Va.
September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1801.

IT being suggested to the court, that
the real estate of Molly Myers deceased,
when divided amongst her representatives,
will not exceed the value of thirty pounds
and it also being suggested by Gideon
Bolly, that he has purchased the interest
of four of the representatives, and is defi-
cient of the said Gideon Bolly, it is ordered,
that a summons issue against Lewis My-
ers, to Garrard county, as one of the re-
presentatives and heirs of the said Molly
Myers; against Jacob Beam and Mary
his wife, to Bullitt county, against Jacob
Myers, Abraham Bolly and Rebecca his
wife, Michal Myers and David Myers,
to Lincoln, as heirs of said Molly Myers,
to appear here on the first day of the next
February term of this court, to show
cause why the said land should not be sold,
and the money arising therefrom, divided
amongst the different representatives.

And it being suggested to the court,
that Jacob Catfelter and Elizabeth his
wife, and Benjamin Myers, heirs of said
Molly Myers, are not inhabitants of this
state; it is ordered that a copy of this or-
der be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
for eight weeks successively, commanding
them to appear here on the first day of
the next February term of this court, to
show cause why the said land should not
be sold, and the money arising from the
sale distributed among the different repre-
sentatives according to law.

A Copy of
Witnesses
THOS. MONTGOMERY, D.C. L. C. Q. S.

Millerburg Lead-Mine
LOTTERY.
SCHEME.

1	prize of 600	dollars, is	600
2	300		600
6	100		600
10	50		500
50	20		1000
100	15		1500
2079	9 & a fraction,		19000
	First and last drawn ticket,		200
	100 each,		

6000 tickets at 4 dollars each, 24,000
2,250 Prizes, 3,750 Blanks. Not two
blanks to a prize.
15 per cent to be deducted from all prizes.

The object of this Lottery is to raise
3500 dollars, in order to improve and ex-
tend the Lead Mine at Millerburg,
Bourbon county. When the immense
advantage that will result to the commu-
nity by improving this mine, (in re-
taining large sums of money in our own
state) is taken into consideration, there
scarcely can remain a doubt but that the
tickets will meet with a rapid sale and
the drawing commence in April next.

Managers
WILLIAM HENRY,
THOMAS HUGHES,
DAVID FLOURNOY,
DANIEL DUSCAN,
JOSEPH DESHAI,
JOHN PICKETT,
DUVAL PAYNE,
WM. E. BOSWELL.

* Tickets to be had of the managers.
time & amt

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
on the head waters of Chaplain's fork,
ONE & TWO YEAR OLD FILLY,
Very much mixed with grey hairs, a small blaze
beginning above the eye, and running down
the face, near hind foot white; appraised to \$ 100.
JAMES MITCHELL.
October 27th, 1801. 23

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on his
own plantation, where he now resides, in Gar-
rand county, on the waters of Point Lick creek, a
bount one and half miles from the white Lick,
ONE SORELE FILLY,
About two years old, near thirteen and a half hands
high, natural roaster, large blaze in her forehead,
small white streak on her under lip, no brands per-
ceptible, appraised to \$ 60.
ELI HOUSTON.
28th July, 1801. 31

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the
SHEARERS OF THE LIBRARY,
WILL be held at the house of Mrs.
McNEAR in the town of Lexing-
ton, on the first Saturday in January next
—precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon;
when the directors and other officers of
the corporation will be chosen.
Published by order of the directors.
R. PATTERSON, Chm.
Dec. 8th, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,
Two or Three
JOURNEMEN COOPERS,
To whom good wages will be given—Also
Two or Three
APRENTICES
To the above business.
A generous price will be given for
Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES;
And the payment made on the delivery. For
particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of
Main street, Lexington.
William Dorley.
Dec. 7, 1801. 61

NOTICE.
THOSE indebted to JOHN A.
SEITZ, or the late firm of SEITZ
& LAUMAN, are requested to make
payment to Mr. GEO. M. JOHNSON, pre-
viously to the 24th day of December
next; further delays will cause compulso-
ry measures to be taken indiscriminately.

SALT PETRE.
A Quantity wanted at the store of J.
A. SEITZ.
Lexington, 5th Nov. 1801.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED from the subscriber's plan-
tation in Shelby county in December last
a BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well
made, six years old last spring, has four
white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trots
and canters, branded W W on the near
shoulder and buttock; was with foal,
when she went away.—Also, a BROWN
HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands
high, well made, seven or eight years old,
trots and gallops; I do not recollect whe-
ther the horse was branded or not.—
Whoever will deliver said mare and horse
to Doct. W. Warfield in Fayette county,
or to me in Shelby county, shall receive
twenty dollars for each.

JOHN POPE.
Nov. 1801. wwp tpe.

A good BOOT & SHOE-MA-
KER, a SADDLER, and a TAYLOR,
who can come well recommended, will
meet with encouragement, at RICHMOND,
(Madison court house.)
31 December 10.

At court of Quarter Sessions, continued
and held for Woodford county at the
court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 3d,
day of November, 1801.

John Shannon, Complainant,
against
Arnold Sharp, Fleming, Trigg, and
Farnell his wife, Malinda Sharp, In Chancery.
Elizabeth Sharp, and Thos. Sharp,
heirs of Thomas Sharp, deceased
Defendants.

HE Defendant Fleming Trigg, not
having entered his appearance herein accord-
ing to law, and the rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is
not an inhabitant of this state. On the motion
of the complainant, by his counsel it is ordered,
that the said defendant do appear here, on the first Mon-
day in March next, and answer the complainant's
bill; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso—that a
copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Ken-
tucky Gazette for two months successively, and
published once Sunday, immediately after Divine
service, at Hillsborough meeting house, and another
copy posted at the door of the court house in this
country.

Teste
Geo. Brooke, Clk.

NOTICE.
AN Election for Seven Trustees for
the Town of Lexington, to serve
the ensuing year, will be held at the
Court House in said Town, on Saturday,
the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock,
in the afternoon.
ROBT. PATTERSON, CHM.
December 10, 1801. 3

TANNERS' OIL,
FOR SALE BY
WM. STORY,
GEORGETOWN.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on
South Elkhorn, Fayette county, six miles from
Lexington, on the twelfth day of June, 1801,
a bound white girl, named
JANE CUMPTON.

About twenty years of age; had on when she went
away a striped short gown, and a linen coat. Any
person that will bring the said girl home, shall re-
ceive the above reward and all reasonable expenses
paid by me.
Jacob Ryman.
11

GREAT BARGAIN.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for
a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will
be given, in annual payments, the pur-
chaser giving good bond and security:
The following PROPERTY I will sell,
from this day forward, (to wit:)

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the
Lots of ground they are on, in
Paris—they begin at the Main Corner
street facing the Court house, and run-
ning parallel with the public ground one
hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame build-
ing, in which there is a large well finish-
ed store house and counting room, a
large fire places of brick; the other part
well calculated for a tavern, fix well fin-
ished rooms plaitered, and four large fire
places; another room, thirty-six feet by
twenty, and two fire places, and within
five feet of the back room door, a brick
lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—
The balance of the building of brick,
two stories high; with four houses, twenty
feet square, rented out to different fa-
milies; convenient to those and small gar-
dens—there is a stable and small garden
for the use of the large building. I
have also nine acres of out lots in ex-
cellent order for cultivation—These build-
ings were first valued by a number of
workmen at eight thousand dollars; and
several useful additions have been made
to them since—I will now give them ex-
tremely low, and give them clear of all
incumbrance.

Another property I have in Macon
county, one mile and three quarters from
Limestone—two valuable overthor mills,
in as high credit for manufacturing flour,
as any in the state, and are now repair-
ing and almost done, so as to start in com-
plete order when the season for grinding
commences, with the best Burr and Alle-
gany stones, rolling screens &c.—These
mills in the season for grinding, can make
forty barrels of flour every day that they
are worked; and any person inclining to
purchase, can be informed, that the qual-
ity of the flour is superior to any that
has been boiled from Limestone. With
these I will sell a valuable negro man, a
good miller; the plantation of 140 acres,
100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in
the state, a fine clover and blue grass pa-
ture and meadow, a small dwelling house
and farm, with other out houses, cherry
and peach orchard—the title indisputa-
ble; and I will give it clear of all incum-
brance. For this property I have in two
years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Mil-
itary land, fourteen miles from Walling-
ton, North West of the Ohio river, with
a very promising salt lick, supposed to
have salt water, a small trial has been
made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sher-
ry.

I have also two small plantations in
Bourbon, that I will sell—they are motly
first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgo-
mery court house, of the first quality,
eight thousand acres, the half of which
I will sell at one third its value; the pur-
chaser may have his choice; patented 17
years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first qual-
ity, three miles from Fleming court
house; old patents and special entries—
on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale,
adjoining lower Mackfee's tract, level,
of inferior quality—for this I will
take good horses at 60 per acre; the title
undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on
Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never
failing spring on it; a part rich land,
and a part indifferent, within six miles of
Mann's lick; this has excellent range
and timber—for this I will take good
salt at 125 per acre, if cash 95 per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres,
patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles
from the Crab orchard—this I will take
30 per acre for in cash, or 45 as in debt.

If it will be an accommodation to those
who may incline to purchase the mills,
I will give in an excellent house woman,
now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good stock of hogs
cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in
all, or any of the aforesaid property, that
any person inclining to purchase, may be
well accommodated. The mills I will
deliver up the tenth of March next, or
if sooner required, on a little more ad-
vance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes,
and Horses, will be taken by instalments,
as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards,
jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Brod-
rick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch
Smith, near Montgomery court house, or
James Brown esq. in Lexington, for in-
formation and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either
in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to pur-
chase, shall have on the lowest terms, as
I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to
be delivered before the 15th of March
next. And,

I have also one other plantation for
sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared,
and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will
furnish with wheat at cash price, and will,
if employed, engage to clear them in the
sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or
3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Senr.
14th September, 1801. *5dtf

FOR SALE,
TWO STILLS & A BOILER,

MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The
terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like-
ly young Horses taken in payment. For further par-
ticulars application may be made to the Editor of
this Paper. November 4, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to subscribers,
ORATIONS

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERI-
CAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.
Delivered in the State house in Frank-
fort on the Fourth day of July last, by
Four Students.—A few copies for sale
at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED
and may be had at this Office.
The matchless history of
JOSEPH and his BRETHREN,
in sheets for frames or Pamphlets: illus-
trated with fifteen elegant cuts.

THE
KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For the Year 1802;
Is just published and for sale at this office,
by the Grofs, Dozen or Single.

BLANK DEEDS,
On an elegant script type, for sale at
this Office.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL:

WASHINGTON (City.) Dec. 11.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

December 8, 1801.

According to the standing rules of the
house the following committees were ap-
pointed:

Committee of Elections,
Revisal and unfinished
business,
Claims,
Ways and Means.

A committee was appointed on enroll-
ed bills.

Resolved, That a committee be ap-
pointed to enquire whether any and what al-
terations are necessary in the govern-
ment of the Territory of Columbia, and
report by bill or otherwise.

Moved, that the secretary of the
Treasury be intrusted to lay before this
house a statement of the accounts of Ti-
mothy Pickering late secretary of state.

On this motion a short debate ensued,
which, however, not effecting the merits
of the main question, we omit.

On motion the consideration of the
question was postponed til Monday next.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 30.

The following was handed by Mr. John
Bulkeley, American consul at Lisbon, to
capt. Coleman, for publication:

Lisbon 8th October, 1801.

"By a letter from Cadiz, dated 17th
August, it appears that the Spaniards had
captured and carried into Algeiras, five
American vessels, all richly laden: two
of which belonged to Messrs. Willings
and Francis, bound to Leghorn.

"By another letter, dated Algeiras,
21st September, the Spaniards had fur-
ther captured the Molly of Philadelphia,
which they condemned, and the ship
Perseverance, capt. Knox, had been sent
in there, though her destination was Na-
ples, with strict injunctions not to touch
at Gibraltar."

The 20th September, the U. S. frigate
George Washington, arrived at Gibralt-
ar from Philadelphia.

The rumour spread on Saturday of
Spain having declared War against Ame-
rica, is without foundation; capt. Cole-
man having no other information than
what is contained in the above commu-
nication from Mr. Bulkeley.

It appears by the papers of last even-
ing that Menou offered terms of capitu-
lation on the 30th, August.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

VARIETY.

I'll live no more single, but get me a wife;
For, *change, says poor Tom* is the comfort of life;
A wife then he got, and no mortal could be,
A few weeks after *marriage*, more happy than he.
Ere, when children and qualling began to increase,
And a loud folding-doe mumbled his peace,
I with in my heart I was quit of my wife;
For, *change, says poor Tom* is the comfort of life.

ANECDOTE.

A member of the assembly in one of these American flutes, moved for a law to enlarge the power of Jurilices. Another requested as a previous motion, that a law might be passed to enlarge their capacity.

RICE—For Sale.

At the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—those who will purchase tools, or upwards shall be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

March 24th, 1801.

I will either Sell or Rent, my HOUSES & LOTS in town, referring a final place in front of Mr. Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office. If I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND.

in different parts of this State, some of the MILITARY LANDS south of Green river—The payments will be made easily. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

December 20th, 1800.

THOMAS REID,

Copper and Tin Smith, INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch. Humphreys, next door above Mr. Wm. Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

He will take two or three apprentices to the above business.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District Court, Set. November Term, 1801.
John Wilkins, Complainant,
Against
Alexander Scott, Defendant,
John P. Duval, Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Alexander Scott, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; and not having entered his appearance agreeable to Law and the rules of this Court—On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney—it is ordered, that he appear here at the next court, and answer the complainant's bill—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house in Mason county, and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting-house, in Washington.

Francis Taylor, C.W.D.C.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, a Very Valuable BRICK HOUSE, And well Improved

LOT.

IN the town of Frankfort, formerly occupied by Col. Keith, with every convenience for the reception of a genteel family; a bargain may be expected for cash, or I will sell on a long credit, for bonds with good security, or I will exchange it for lands in the North-Western Territory.

A L S O

I have just received from Baltimore, Wine, Brandy, Muscovado Sugar, Wool and Cotton cards, Copraals, Turkey-Yarn, &c. a parcel first quality Mill Saws.

JOHN MULLAPHY.

Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1801.
N. B. 650 quire Blank Books, first quality paper and binding, will be sold extremely low while sale or retail.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality,
BEST GREEN COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, TENERIFF, OLD PORT, SHERRY & MADEIRA WINES.
FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY.
PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COPPERAS & Madder.
QUEENS WARE assorted.

HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted. He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a superior quality two years old. N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line at the most moderate terms for CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he is now living at his FERRY.

On the road leading from Lexington to Danville, or the Crab Orchard, and from his strict attention to his BUSINESS he flatters himself that he will give GENERAL SATISFACTION, to those who please to favor him with their custom. He would also inform the public the road is in BETTER REPAIR than that to any Ferry on the River, and a FERRY-BOAT sufficient to carry any Waggon and Team, and will ferry on the following terms: (to wit) for all Wheel Carriages nine pence per wheel, Man and Horse, four pence halfpenny, all kinds of stock, two pence per head, and at all times when the River can be forded with safety he will FERRY FREE.

Sep. 23, 1801.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received an assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

Among which is a large assortment of the most fashionable FUR & WOOL HATS &c. &c. Which they will sell at the lowest prices, for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO, WHEAT, PORK, SALT-PETRE, &c. &c.

Lexington, 28th Sept. 1801.

DAVID REID,

SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Gros Streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. New, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his unremitted attention to business, and the opportunity he has had for acquiring a general knowledge of it, still to hold his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th. 1800.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county.
400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.
5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.
400 on Severn's Valley creek.
Good titles will be made to purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

Sept. 22, 1801.

JOHN HALLEY.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named

H A K R Y,

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of cloathing with him, among which is the following: A new green broad cloth coat, swan-down jacket, gingham do, white shirts, new leather overalls, calico hat, a new grey linsey hunting-shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any Jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by

JAMES F. MOORE.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers from Philadelphia, inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the custom branches of COACH & COACH MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, opposite Mr. David Stout's Linn-Stone street, and near Messrs. Batfong and Nancarrow's Factory, where those who chose to employ them, may have their work done at the shortest notice, the most reasonable price, and the neatest manner.

Richard Arison, John W. Stout.

Lexington, May 14th 1801.

ALEX. PARKER Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Loaf Sugar, Coffee, & Teas, French Indigo & Glue, Straining Web, Cotton Cards, London Pewters, Sad Irons, Straw Knives, Mill Saws and Oxen wire assorted; Screens for Merchant Mills, Glafs Ware, China, and Queen's Ware, Cups & Saucers, Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or Merchantable HEMP.

Lexington, October 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to visit the PHILADELPHIA in November next, Requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment before that time. Those who fail to comply with this notice may calculate on suits being commenced against them.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, September 21, 1801.

N. B. Merchantable HEMP will be taken, at its market price, for debts. A. P.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD.

WITH a small stock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Fromans iron works, grist-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, line &c. with a good mill-house, two good cabins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and bark, is superior to any I have seen in the state, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Bellamy, consisting of Two New Two-Story FRAME HOUSES.

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke-House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about five miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, buten tiredly unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. C. Kane & Thurlby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscribers, in Danville.

Danville, 9th February, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of LAND,

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply

Geo. Payzer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which times and place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

Trotter & Scott,

HAVE just received, and now opening for sale, at their Store in Lexington, a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glafs Ware, Bar Iron, Stials, Imported Castings, Nails, Window-Glafs, Bouling-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—like wife a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or Two APPRENTICES to the

Tanning & Currying Business.

WM. STOK.

Georgetown, August 17th, 1801.

TO BE RENTED ON VERY MODERATE TERMS

THE Farm whereon I live, in Jefferson County, about two and a half miles from the Court House, and about five miles from Boler's Ware House, on the Kentucky river; with fifty acres of Wheat in the ground. A merchant mill, forty-five by fifty-five feet, three stories high, calculated for three pair of stones, and staves taken out for twelve or fifteen hundred flour barrels.

Also a saw-mill, with log carriage and Oxen; a small grist mill, that runs a great part of the year; and a distillery sixty by thirty four feet, with stills and boilers for a house of that size; a black smith's shop and tools. They will be rented separately or together, as may suit, for one or more years. Will likewise be hired, on the premises, the first day of January next, for one year, not hired by private contract previous to that time, fifteen negroes: Men, Women, and Boys.

Bond with security will be required. I will lease a considerable part of the above tract of land five years, for improvement, MONTGOMERY BELL.

November 4th, 1801.

LOST

BY the subscriber, on the first or second day of this month, a BOND on James Ratledge to William Hill, of Sixty pounds, with several other Papers—said bond has been several times endorsed from one to another. Any person delivering said bond and other papers to me, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Thomas Tudor.

Fayette, Grave run, near Morris's 2 mill, November 4th, 1801.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the thirty first of October a likely

BLACK MARE,

upwards of sixteen hands high, well made, and in good order, with a large star in her forehead, no brand known. Whoever will deliver said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Nov. 13, 1801.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

will be kept at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALO,

On Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Public Square.

WANTED,

A Negro Boy,

about sixteen or eighteen years old, and

A Negro Girl,

about twelve years old. Payment to be made in CASH—For further information, apply at this office.

CHEAP GOODS.

Saml. & Geo. Trotter,

Have just received from Philadelphia,

And are now opening at their STORE,

on Main street, LEXINGTON,

An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, GRO-

CERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS'

& TIN WARES, ANVILS, STEEL,

NAILS, &c. &c.

Amongst which, we have just opened a

great variety of

Fine and Choice CLOTHS and CASSI-

MERS.

FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLAN-

KETS, &c.

IRISH LINENS,

CHINTZES & CALICOES,

INDIA MUSLINS,

BRITISH, PLAIN, JACONET,

TAMBORED & LAPPET ditto,

SCARLET CLOAKS,

WOOL & COTTON CARDS,

TURKEY COTTON,

A general assortment of SADDLERY,

RIPPON'S, WATT'S & WEST-

LEY'S HYMN-BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL,

HYSON,

YOUNG HYSON,

GREEN,

SOUSCHONG, &

BOHRA

COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE,

LOAF SUGAR &

INDIGO.

Having bought a considerable share of

the present importation at Vendue, pur-

chase may depend on receiving greater

BARGAINS than any hitherto sold in

this state.

No credit can be given, on any

conditions whatever.

Lexington, Dec. 3.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES

ON

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION

for sale at this office.